

The whole army (save a few straggling companies,) consisting of nearly twelve thousand men, were thus safely deposited on shore, without the slightest accident of any kind.

The line of investment was taken up immediately on landing, and General Worth succeeded in taking his position on the right near the shore, and on the south side of the city. On the following day, General Patterson's division took up its position in the centre or west side of the city; and on the next day General Twigg took his position on the left or the north side of the city, stretching his command to the coast. On the 12th, the line of investment was completed. The lines of siege were five miles in extent, running along a chain of sand hills about three miles from the city, ranging from three hundred to fifteen hundred feet high, and completely overlooking the city. The right of the line was exposed to the guns of the castle.

During the formation of the line of investment there was some skirmishing with advanced parties of Mexicans outside of the walls, in which nine of the Americans were wounded. On the morning of the 11th, the guns of the city and castle opened on the American lines, by which firing Captain Alburquerque, of the second infantry, was killed. The investment was formed with great difficulty, during a severe "Norther," which cut off all communication with the ships, and blew the sand in drifts, against which the men could scarcely bear up. General Morales, with about five thousand troops and between six and seven hundred cannon, commanded the city and castle.

On the 17th, the "Norther," having abated, ten or twelve mortars were landed and in a few days after the remainder of the heavy ordnance was brought on shore and planted, and the trenches completed.

On the 22d, General Scott being ready to commence the siege, addressed a summons to the Mexican commander to surrender the city. In this summons General Scott allowed ample time for the women, foreigners and non-combatants to leave the city and take what property they pleased. This offer was not accepted by the inhabitants, or foreigners to any extent. The governor replied that he had no authority to surrender the castle and could not yield to the summons.

On the morning of the 25th, General Scott received overtures for a capitulation from General Landero, on whom General Morales had devolved the chief command. General Scott appointed on his part Generals Worth and Pillow, and Colonel Totten. A terrible storm rendered it impossible to communicate with Commodore Perry, who had on the 21st superseded Commodore Conner; the latter returning to the United States on the 29th in the U. S. steamer, Princeton. Subsequently on the part of the navy, Captain Aulick was added to the commission. Villanera Herrera, and Robles were appointed on the part of the Mexicans.

The commissioners having agreed on terms, the whole garrison was surrendered with all the armaments, munitions of war, and public property, and the prisoners paroled.

The articles of capitulation were signed late in the night of the 27th, and in accordance with their terms the ceremony of laying down their arms, and formally delivering up to the conquerors the city and castle of Vera Cruz were performed by the Mexicans early on the morning of the 29th. The spot selected for this scene was a plain near the city. The American army was drawn up in two lines facing inwards, occupying a mile in extent. General Worth was in command to receive the conquered troops. At ten o'clock the Mexicans marched out to the strains of their national music, the bugle, the fife, and the drum, passing between the American lines. Women and children accompanied the troops bearing heavy burdens. The Mexican army halted between the American lines, stacked their arms, laid down their colors and equipments, and then marched off, while a portion of General Worth's division marched into the city with colors flying and the military bands playing national airs. At noon the flag of the United States was floating over the city, and soon afterwards over the celebrated castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, which had been deemed impregnable, and next to Gibraltar the strongest fortress in the world.

The loss on the American side was but a trifle. Two officers and seven men were killed. The sacrifice of life in the city was very great—estimated to seven or eight hundred lives, mostly among the non-combatants.

The destruction of peaceable citizens and women was unavoidable. It was known for a long time that the city was to be attacked, and General Scott had given notice to the inhabitants that they could depart, and for this purpose waited on the 22d eight hours before opening the fire of his mortars. Nearly two-thirds of the city was laid in ruins, and years must elapse before the injury can be repaired.

There were taken with the city and castle upwards of four thousand prisoners, between six and seven hundred cannon, about ten thousand small stand of arms, and a considerable amount of military stores. During the bombardment General Scott's army had thrown six thousand and seven hundred shot and shells, weighing four hundred sixty-three thousand and six hundred pounds. The prisoners were all released on their parole, and allowed to return to their homes on condition that they should not again take up arms against the American army.

The surrender of Vera Cruz had been preceded by the capture of other towns on the Mexican coast, by the American squadron. This squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, under the command of Commodore Conner, was, at the breaking out of the war, ordered to blockade the Mexican ports in the gulf, and in the performance of this inactive and irksome duty few events of historical interest could transpire. Commodore Conner, however, made two unsuccessful attempts to capture the port of Alvarado and the vessels lying in that harbor; the former on the 7th of August, and the latter on the 15th of October, 1846.

On the 14th, Commodore Conner appeared off Tampico, and the town capitulated unconditionally without resistance. Three fine gun-boats, and other public property, fell into the hands of the captors. The Mexicans anticipating an attack, had withdrawn the garrison, removed the guns, and destroyed their munitions of war.

On the 20th of October, Commodore M. C. Perry, a volunteer under the command of Commodore Conner, with the steamer Mississippi and three small vessels, left the squadron at Lizardo, and sailed for Tobasco. On the 23d he arrived off the bar, and sailing up

the river captured Frontera and all the vessels in port, without firing a gun. The next morning Perry sailed for Tobasco, seventy-four miles farther up the river of the same name, and on the 25th silenced the fort which commands the city. Having taken all the vessels in this river by which munitions of war were introduced into Mexico, and leaving two small steamers to blockade the mouth of the river, he returned to the flag ship of Com. Conner.

On the next day after the surrender of Vera Cruz, simultaneous expeditions by sea and by land set out for the capture of Alvarado; the latter under General Quitman; the former under Commodore Perry—who dispatched Lieut. Hunter in advance with the Scourge, a small steamer, to blockade the port. He arrived off the bar on the afternoon of that day, and immediately opened a fire on the forts with round shot and shell, but stood off for the night. The next morning, he again opened a fire, when the fort surrendered; after having fired the government vessels, spiked a portion of the guns, and buried others in the sand.

Lieutenant Hunter garrisoned the fort, which had just been evacuated by nearly four hundred troops, with five midshipmen, and proceeded up the river and succeeded in capturing four schooners. At two o'clock the next morning he anchored off Flaco-al-pam, a city of seven thousand inhabitants, and obtained an immediate surrender of the town. The next day, April 2d, Commodore Perry with thirteen vessels stood off Alvarado for the purpose of capturing the town, when to his surprise he was met by the dispatch of Lieutenant Hunter announcing the surrender of the place. Lieutenant Hunter for his disobedience of orders, was placed under arrest, tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be reprimanded and dismissed from the squadron.

On the 18th of April, Commodore Perry, after an engagement which resulted in a loss of no lives, and but a few wounds took the town and forts of Tusan, about twenty miles north of Vera Cruz, and either destroyed or carried off all the guns.

After the surrender of Vera Cruz, General Worth was appointed governor, and occupied it with a part of his brigade. He forthwith entered upon the duties of his office, and commenced establishing a strict police, and repressing every tendency to disorder. The port was soon opened to the commerce of the world, and a tariff of duties established.

The army was now organized for an advance on the city of Mexico. Much time was consumed in waiting for the horses, mules and wagons necessary to convey the ammunition, cannon, arms and provisions necessary for eight thousand men.

On the 8th of April, ten days after the surrender of Vera Cruz, the American army took up their line of march for Jalapa. On the 11th the advance, a company of dragoons, under Colonel Harney, met several thousand Mexican lancers whom they routed by a gallant charge. The Mexican army under Santa Ana were found encamped on the heights of Cerro Gordo, 1,000 feet above the National Road, which ran along its base. On the summit stood a citadel which commanded every point in the road below. We are unable to ascertain the number of Mexicans engaged. The American army consisted of 8,500, but 6,000 of whom could be brought into action.

The battle commenced in the afternoon of the 17th of April, but night coming on, operations were suspended. During the night a detachment of the American army, under command of General Twigg, drew a heavy twenty-four pounder and two twenty-four pound howitzers up a precipice about seven hundred feet, nearly perpendicular. On the morning of the 18th, the battle again commenced and terminated about noon, in the complete rout of the Mexican army, and the flight of Santa Ana. The charge of Colonel Harney upon the citadel of Cerro Gordo is represented as a splendid military achievement. General Scott took nearly three thousand soldiers and two hundred and eighty-two officers prisoners, all of whom were released on parole.

General Scott also took four or five thousand stand of arms and forty-three cannon, with a large quantity of munitions of war. The small arms were destroyed.

The American loss was sixty-three killed and three hundred and sixty-eight wounded; of the latter of whom, thirty-three were officers. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was estimated at twelve hundred. Three Generals were killed, one of whom was a brother of La Vega.

The result of the battle of Cerro Gordo was the abandonment of La Hoya with its artillery and works, a strong position between Jalapa and Perote.

On the 19th of April, the day after the battle, General Worth entered Jalapa, and on the 22d took possession of the strong town and castle of Perote; next to San Juan d'Ulloa, the strongest fortress in Mexico.

The fortress affords quarters for 2,000 troops and their officers, with ample store houses, and hospitals, and a supply of good water within the walls.

On the fifteenth of May, after encountering little resistance, General Worth with four thousand men occupied Puebla, a city of eighty thousand inhabitants, celebrated for their loyalty to their government, and attachment to the Catholic religion. In about two weeks afterwards General Scott arrived with about three thousand more troops. General Scott remained in Puebla during the summer awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. While here he took pains to conciliate the people, and to convince them that their religion and rights would be respected by the Americans. The Bishop of Puebla, whose influence in the Church, and whose power is scarcely second to that of the Bishop of Mexico, was visited by Generals Scott and Worth, and a guard placed at his disposal. The ceremonies of the church were respected by the whole army.

General Scott having been reinforced by fresh troops from the United States, some regulars, but mostly volunteers, under Generals Pillow, Cadwallader, and Pierce; had on the first of August, at Puebla, a force of fourteen thousand men. Leaving twenty-five hundred to garrison that city, he moved on the 8th of August with a column of seven thousand five hundred men, along the national road for the city of Mexico. On the 11th, the advanced column of the army reached Ayotla, a hacienda on the national road within twenty miles of Mexico. Four miles in front was a strong fortified position, called El Pinon; a small isolated mountain, surrounded by water, on one side of the principal causeway leading to the city.

Having reconnoitered it was ascertained that a new road for artillery and wagons could be cut from Chalco to San Augustine, and accordingly the American army moved in that direction on the afternoon of the 15th of August.

By this move a new line of operations was taken up on the southern side of the city of Mexico, and the strong works of the Penon and Mexicalingo, upon which Santa Ana had bestowed such immense care and labor, were completely turned.

On the 16th of August, General Worth marched as far as the hacienda of San Gregorio, and at six o'clock on the following morning resumed his march, meeting only obstructions in the road. Slight skirmishing continued in which he lost but one man, until he reached San Augustine, on the 17th, a place nine miles south of Mexico.

During the day Major Graham was sent out from San Augustine (General Scott's headquarters) towards Contreras, to protect the engineers in a reconnaissance of the route in that direction, where, during the forenoon, he engaged a force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which he drove back, with a loss of eight killed, two wounded, and five prisoners—Major Graham's command sustaining no loss.

On the following morning the American army resumed their march for the city of Mexico by the main road. On the 19th of August the battle of Contreras was fought. This battle was well contested by the Mexican army, and great praise is bestowed upon General Valencia for the skill and valor which he displayed on this occasion. For six hours there was a continuous roar of cannon and small arms, and night closing in only put an end to the strife. Both armies remained on the battle field, the rain falling in torrents during the whole night. Early on the morning of the 20th the batteries of Contreras were stormed and carried by the American troops and Valencia was completely routed, after a short but terrible struggle.

The attack upon his works was planned by General Smith, and resulted in the capture of fifteen pieces of artillery, some 1,500 prisoners—among them Generals Blanco, Garcia, Mendoza, and the notorious Salas, all the ammunition and camp equipage, while the road along which those who escaped was strewn with muskets. No less than seven hundred of the enemy, among them many officers, were left dead on the field—the number of wounded far greater.

The arms being secured and a detachment left to protect the ordnance, ammunition and prisoners—the column formed for the purpose of pursuing the enemy. There now ensued a sort of a running fight all the way to San Angel—the enemy endeavoring to make a stand at every point on the road—but were at length compelled to take refuge in Churubusco.

As soon as the Mexicans perceived that Contreras was carried, and that the Americans would be able to turn their position and attack them in reverse, they evacuated the fortification and fell back on Churubusco with their artillery and whole force. This was also reinforced by the troops from Contreras, and some from the city.

The Americans advanced to attack the enemy. The contest is represented as truly terrible—for several hours it raged with fury; both armies determined to conquer or die on the field. The impetuous charges of the Americans finally won the field and the Mexicans fled, pursued by the American troops to the very gates of the city.

The American loss was ten hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The number of Mexicans engaged in the last battle has been estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, with thirty pieces of heavy and light artillery. The Mexican account admits but seven thousand engaged at Contreras, but they were reinforced at Churubusco by troops from the city under Santa Ana, who it is said commanded at the beginning of the last battle.

The Mexican accounts acknowledge the loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, of no less than thirteen generals, (among them, three ex-presidents,) and forty five pieces of cannon.

The number of Americans engaged in the last battle did not exceed six thousand. The rout of the Mexicans was complete. They fled in all directions, leaving their artillery on the field.

The Americans followed up the victory and successively attacked the different fortifications situated in the hacienda of San Antonio, Churubusco, Mexicalingo and other places, so that at two o'clock of the same day the whole affair was concluded.

On the 21st General Scott occupied the Bishop's Palace at Tacubaya, and on the 22d proposed an armistice, in order that negotiations for peace might be undertaken.

By the terms of the armistice neither party was to undertake any operations within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico, or to receive any reinforcements or munitions of war.

In the meantime the seventy deserters, who had been taken prisoners while fighting under their leader Riley, were tried by a court martial and condemned to be hung. The sentence was approved by General Scott, and on the 8th of September the whole of the Legion were hung in presence of both armies.

On the 7th September the armistice was terminated, and on the 8th, about 5 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Scott attacked the Mexican army at Mill El Rey, and at 9 o'clock succeeded in again routing the entire force.

The Mexicans represent their own loss at one hundred killed and two hundred and fifty wounded, while the Americans lost four hundred killed and six or seven hundred wounded, among which were thirty-seven officers wounded and three Colonels killed.

Skirmishes ensued until the 13th, when General Scott advanced and fought the battle of Chapultepec.

The Mexican account states their own loss at three hundred, and the Americans as having lost four hundred men in this action.

On the 16th the American troops stormed the gates and entered the city. The day before had been occupied in bombarding, and the scenes in the city are represented as truly heart-rending.

The Mexican accounts admit their own loss during the bombardment and the last day's fight in the streets, to be four thousand, and estimates the loss of the Americans on the same occasion, at one thousand.

General Santa Ana, with the remnant of his army retreated towards Guadalupe, a town south-west of the city, where he resigned his command. Lieutenant Colonel Doniphan was appointed Governor of the City of Mexico.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1848.

✶ The several interests of a nation are so intimately connected that it is impossible for one branch to suffer without more or less injuring the whole. The business interests of a community or country bear the same relation one to another, that the different parts of the human frame do.

If one part of the system be too much taxed it produces derangement and an unhealthy state of the whole. Commerce, agriculture and mechanism are so intimately connected that it is impossible for one branch to long exist in a prosperous condition when the other is neglected. If agriculture, manufactures and the arts which tend to increase the wealth of a nation be neglected, commerce will dwindle away. Temporary causes may operate for a time to produce a prosperous condition in commercial affairs; but the history of the past too plainly shows that prosperity of this kind is fleeting and uncertain. The true prosperity of a nation must in the end depend upon its own resources and abilities.

A country is in a prosperous condition when its abilities are equal to its wants—or in other words, when it is able to either provide or purchase the necessities of life. It matters not whether a nation produces all the varieties wanted, or purchase of another the larger number of these articles, so long as it produces sufficient to pay for its wants. Nature has distinctly marked some portions of the earth's surface as adapted to agriculture, while other portions are as distinctly designed for manufactures and the arts. It is as necessary that we have raiment as food; so that while one portion of the inhabitants are employed in manufacturing the other portion must be employed in raising produce to feed not only themselves, but those engaged in manufactures and the arts of civilized life. The world presents an aspect somewhat similar to a large mercantile house—it being necessary that the accounts between the manufacturers and producers balance. When this is the case, all branches of industry are prosperous; but when the ability of either party fails, bankruptcy and distress ensue.

Probably no nation is so truly independent of all others as the United States. With their broad extent of territory, their diversity of climate, and the enterprise of their citizens, they can produce all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life; yet until within a few years the American people have been dependent in a great measure upon Europe for most of their manufactured goods. The effect of these large importations was to drain the country of its currency; not that the United States could not produce sufficient to pay for the importations, but because Europe did not want her products. In order to remedy this the American government have imposed a protective tariff upon foreign goods.

This has had the effect to encourage in a measure, home manufactures, and to keep in the country the money which otherwise must have been sent abroad to pay for their importations. It would perhaps have been better to have allowed Europe to manufacture their goods, provided she would have taken in payment for them the produce of the country. During the past year however we find the scales turned, and large shipments of specie being made from Europe to the United States. As the matter of a protective tariff is a subject upon which many wise men disagree, we will venture no remark on this occasion further than to say that it seems essential that every country should possess some means of paying for its importations besides the exportation of specie. It is evident no country can be prosperous while there is a continual drain upon its currency. There are various means to be adopted to prevent this drain—the most certain way is to increase the products of the country, and encourage industry so as to enable its citizens to compete with any country in low prices. With a large amount of the products of the country on hand, which can be afforded at a low rate, there is little to fear but that a market will be found. It is true the market may for a time be glutted as was formerly the case with the provision market in America.

The principle being acknowledged that the prosperity and happiness of a country depends upon its abilities to supply its wants, it becomes necessary to analyze these capabilities, and if they be found wanting, to adopt some prompt measure to remedy the evil. In order to show plainly the great lack of ability here, we will appeal to figures, the surest criterion of sound judgment in matters like this.

Let us examine our accounts and see on which side stands the balance. We find that during the year 1847 there was imported into the Hawaiian Islands merchandise invoiced at \$738,150.19; of this amount \$21,925.65 worth of spirits pays a duty of about 200 per cent., or the gross amount of \$68,793.80. The remainder pays a duty of 5 per cent., excepting the amount imported by missionaries, consuls and whale ships free of duty. Deducting the amount imported free of duty it leaves \$653,319.75, on which a duty of 5 per cent. is paid, amounting to \$32,718.45. Now let us add the duty to the invoice cost and we have the sum of \$689,662.44. Allowing that the importer makes a clear profit over and above the duty and charges of 25 per cent., which is quite small enough, we have the sum of \$209,915.61, which added to the invoice cost and duty makes the grand total of \$1,049,578.05 which remains to be paid for in some way. In the above calculations we have not included the freight which has mostly to be paid here. We will say the above is the amount which the merchants realize from their importations, and which of course they must remit to foreign countries if they wish to employ it in mercantile speculations.

Now let us see what are the capabilities of the country. We find this large amount standing to our debit for transactions during the year ending Jan. 1, 1848. During the same period we find the amount of foreign goods re-exported estimated at \$286,054.24; to this is to be added the amount of produce exported during the same period, the amount imported by missions and consuls, and the amount of supplies for whale ships and other vessels. The amount of native produce exported was valued at \$68,418.58; the amount imported by missions and consuls which is supposed to be paid for at home, \$24,552.90, and the amount of supplies furnished vessels we find estimated at \$140,600.00, which amounts added to the amount re-exported makes the sum of \$519,625.72 to be placed to our credit. This subtracted from the debit side of the account

leaves a balance of \$529,952.32 due on the 1st January, 1848.

The natural inference to be drawn from this calculation is, that either a large amount of specie has gone out of the country or that a large amount of goods were on hand at that date. We believe the truth is, there was not only a large stock of goods on hand, but very large quantities of specie have gone abroad to pay these liabilities. There are many things that we cannot raise; but it must be remembered that not a very small portion of the articles for which we are sending money abroad, are the products most easily raised here. So long as our merchants can import coffee and sugar from Manila and make a profit, so long they will continue to do it; and until an export be raised here sufficient to enable us to pay in produce for our imports, the drain upon the currency of the country must continue. The main dependence of the Hawaiian Islands must be agriculture, and if this be neglected we shall soon be bankrupt. Mineral resources we have next to none; and every one must be aware that the capital of the country is too limited to allow heavy drains of specie without producing embarrassment and distress.

We have watched with no little pleasure the rapid increase of trade in our little kingdom. During the past five years the commerce of the Hawaiian Islands has increased rapidly. From being a place hardly known in the commercial world, we have come to be quite a lion in commerce. Our two or three annual arrivals of merchant vessels up to 1443, have swelled in 1847 to seventy-five; and the few then engaged in trade have now many rivals. New traders have flocked in—new stores and warehouses have sprung up—our mechanics have had abundance of employment, and the few natives engaged in agriculture have reaped a rich harvest. An unusual degree of prosperity has pervaded all branches of industry. But amid all this apparent prosperity we have not failed to see that a crisis must sooner or later come. The great prosperity in the whaling business in our vicinity has operated favorably upon the commercial prosperity of the Islands. The more observing in our community however did not fail to see that this branch of business must shortly fall off. Probably 1846 was the most profitable season for our merchants engaged in this branch of business.

The large importations in the early part of 1847 created some fears, but luckily the occupation of California by the American forces afforded an outlet to our surplus imports and relieved for the time the market. During the fall of 1847, the desire of our merchants to remit their funds—the falling off in the amount of exchange drawn by the whaling fleet—influenced the rate of exchange materially. From its former rate of 20 per cent. discount it went up to par, and large amounts were taken at this rate to meet the liabilities abroad. Many not being able to procure either exports or exchange, were compelled to remit the specie. The amount of specie exported during the past year does not fall short of \$200,000. A large portion of the circulating medium of the country being money not current abroad at the rate at which it is taken here, the good currency is nearly all sent out of the country, and we are left with a small circulating medium, and that of a character not worth what it passes current for here.

Notwithstanding the present state of the market and our utter inability to pay for what goods are already in store, large importations are constantly arriving, and "the cry is still they come." Since the 1st of Jan. 1848, there has been entered at the Custom House, goods and merchandise amounting as per invoices to \$101,185.32, and several more vessels are on their way with a large amount of merchandise on board intended for this market. Two vessels are daily expected from Boston the invoices in one of which amounts to \$92,000.00. Two more with full cargoes are also daily expected from England, besides which we shall undoubtedly have several arrivals from other parts of the world. We should rejoice to see these importations could we discover the means whereby we could pay for them. We would like to see timber enough imported to build every family a house, and enough of the necessities of life to feed and clothe comfortably all the dwellers upon our sunny isles. We would not curtail the imports; but unless we wish to do it effectually we must bestir ourselves quickly and increase the exports. It is useless to import more than we can pay for. We have now more sellers than buyers, and more goods than the means to purchase. Unless more attention be paid to the permanent agricultural interests of the country, it needs not a prophetic vision to foresee the inevitable result. The large importations which have been, and are being made, must be paid for, or we are bankrupt. An export must be raised to pay for them, or the little currency we now have left must go out of the country.

This subject is one which deeply interests all who dwell upon our shores. The interests of the government, the merchants, the mechanics, and of the entire kingdom, are concerned in this matter. Too much apathy has been and continues to be manifested by all classes of society. All are engaged in the eager pursuit of wealth—and as the mercantile business has heretofore presented the best chance of success, too many have crowded into it. The consequence of this is, competition has arisen, the prices of goods have fallen, and our numerous merchants find their shelves loaded with goods which they cannot sell. The market is necessarily limited, and it is only by re-exportation that we can hope to prevent losses and bankruptcy. The whaling business will undoubtedly fall off as it has sprung up, gradually; and so far as respects the moral influence it exerts upon the islands, its continuance is hardly desirable. Too much importance has been attached to this branch of business. It is true it has exerted a great influence upon the business of the islands, and furnished some little incentive to labor in producing the vegetables which are required—but at the same time the effect has been to withdraw attention from the more permanent and beneficial branches of agriculture. Our merchants instead of embarking capital in agriculture, have kept their funds engaged in trade, better satisfied with the profits realized in this business than with the prospects of permanent investments in agriculture.

Every one sees the importance of moving in this matter, and yet but little is done. Much depends upon the policy henceforth pursued by government, and much upon the enterprise and energy of those who engage in the business. Our merchants will be too happy to encourage

any one engaged in agriculture, as every effort that respect will open a new market for our goods. We are aware much has already been said on this subject, and we only allude to it in the present time in the hopes of awakening some little interest. We may take the subject up again at some future time, for it is one in which we feel deeply interested. If the plain people of accounts we have made shall awaken any interest in the public mind, or lead to any measures calculated to advance the permanent interests of the kingdom, we shall feel amply repaid if not we shall expect when the country is flooded with money—when the balance against us shall be more than our entire assets—then we shall expect some liberal-minded capitalist to appropriate himself our assigned, under whose management we shall come out of chancery with a capital export, more than sufficient to pay all our wants.

Every one sees the importance of moving in this matter, and yet but little is done. Much depends upon the policy henceforth pursued by government, and much upon the enterprise and energy of those who engage in the business. Our merchants will be too happy to encourage

any one engaged in agriculture, as every effort that respect will open a new market for our goods.

We are aware much has already been said on this subject, and we only allude to it in the present time in the hopes of awakening some little interest. We may take the subject up again at some future time, for it is one in which we feel deeply interested. If the plain people of accounts we have made shall awaken any interest in the public mind, or lead to any measures calculated to advance the permanent interests of the kingdom, we shall feel amply repaid if not we shall expect when the country is flooded with money—when the balance against us shall be more than our entire assets—then we shall expect some liberal-minded capitalist to appropriate himself our assigned, under whose management we shall come out of chancery with a capital export, more than sufficient to pay all our wants.

Foreign Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.—By the election returns to Sept. 30, we learn that 212 Representatives in Congress had been elected. Sixteen members remained to be chosen. Of the members elected 112 were Whigs and 100 Democrats. Provided the remaining members be of the same politics as their predecessors in the last Congress, the House, when full, will comprise 115 Whigs and 113 Democrats.

We find in the papers a notice of the ship bark Fame of New London. Our readers remember that this vessel sailed from London little more than a year ago, under command of the mate, the captain having died. Connected with this notice is the name of Captain Hambley, who, it will be remembered, was detained by authorities at San Blas while landing property which he took down from San Francisco. We give the following extract from the London News.

"Captain Hambley, late of the ship *St. Paul* of New London, arrived home on Sunday morning last. While landing some property from his ship at San Blas, in March last, he was detained on shore by the authorities, and vessel sailed without him. He afterwards proceeded to Guayaquil, whence he took ship for Baltimore. The vessel in which he was a passenger spoke a ship off the Coast of Mexico, which had been into the port of Matanzas, a leak, where she saw the bark *Fame* of London, (before reported missing.) It was ascertained that she had made one voyage to the coast, and was supposed to be fitted for a second voyage at the above port. The vessel which saw her there, also reports the bark *Bainbridge* going into Matanzas as she went."

We notice the marriage on the 21st St. Paul's Church, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Eastburn, of Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS to CORNELIA M. WALTER, late Editor of Boston Transcript.

The Missionary Herald for September the amount of donations and legacies, during the month of July, to be \$1,770. Total receipts for the year, ending July 1st, 209,365 dollars. This is a deficiency compared with the receipts of 1846, of about \$100,000. The expenditures of the year have been 264,783 dollars; and the balance entered upon the current financial year a debt of 30,000 dollars.

The value of the American contribution to Ireland is estimated at £300,000.

The immigration from Ireland to the United States during the year, ending Sept. 1, 1847, amounted upwards of 50,000 persons, and from all nations transmitted to the immigrant agents, it appears that from 20,000 to 30,000 were on their way. Of the number who quarter have died, (including those who died during their passage.)

The population of Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1830 to 1840 at the rate of 57 per cent. every five years, and from 1840 to 1846, 64 per cent. The latter rate, if applied, will produce an aggregate population of 1,000,000.

The Catholic Almanac for 1847 says the number of Priests in the United States being an accession of 98 in one year, so that there are 912 churches, 72 of which erected the past year. In addition to these, there are 377 stations visited by 200, but as yet without any commodious place of worship.

Wm. H. Polk has resigned his office of d'Afaires to Naples, and has been appointed Major of the Third Regiment of Dragoon.

India Rubber is now used for saddles, its elasticity, durability and other qualities peculiarly adapt it.

General Kearney held a levee at the Hotel, in St. Louis, on the 28th August, and his friends an opportunity to meet and congratulate him on his return from New Mexico.

We find a simple receipt given in the paper to drive away mosquitoes. It consists of a piece of flannel or sponge with camphor and suspending it over the bedstead. Mosquitoes, it is said, immediately vanishes.

ENGLAND.—A return has just been published showing the number of railways for which were passed last session; the length of the proposed capital stock, and the amount of capital subscribed for each, together with the sum each line is empowered to borrow. The number of railway bills which received the assent was 190. Of these, 169 authorized construction of 4,618 miles, with a capital of £20,258,430. The amount of capital subscribed was £27,675,690, and the sum to be borrowed was £42,318,981.

The remaining 21 were obtained for the purpose of amalgamation, alteration of levels, and other objects. By the returns of numerous railways for the year, ending in July, the receipts were enormous. On 63 railroads, the number of passengers who travelled by first class was 14,559,513; by second class, 16,931,065; by third class, 23,937,513; by parliamentary class, 14,559,513; by mixed, 2,193,136; total, 43,790,941.

The amount of receipts from passengers was £1,661,897; second class, £1,661,897; third class, £2,388,474; parliamentary, £2,388,474; mixed, £238,474; total, £4,290,746. The amount of receipts from other sources was £2,741,300. Grand total, £7,032,046.—SAY THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS OF POUNDS!!

The annual consumption of grain in the distilleries, amounts, on the authority of Stanley, to 1,300,000 quarters, or 16,000,000 bushels. The excise duties on the spirit manufactured amount to £25,500,000, or \$17,000,000.